PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHO IS TIMOTHY BYRNE?

IIIS METERRICUS CONNECTION WITH

STINE KARNEYS NUMBER.

Strange Delay in Identifying the Years

Woman who Met her Devoit Last Friday

of the Two Weasses who were with

Mr. Byrne while he was Inspecting Rueshe
tor Sear Rahway as Thorston, The Strange Delay in Industry

of the Two Weasses, who were with

Mr. Byrne while he was Inspecting Rueshe
tor Sear Rahway as Thorston, The Strange Content of the Content of th



to its present quar-ters, a short time ago, from 15 Park place. In the files as preserved the name of Timothy Byrne

The company has however, a very voluminous record its orders for stampe for years back. These orders will average in number about 250 per day, and the recorder. It will be a great task to examine all these letters, and it has not yet been attempted. A number of impressions have been taken room the stamp found in the satchel, and these very been sent to the principal agents of the impany. The company has about fifty agents, sood many of whom travelling. Mr. mitt said that paratively few ups were sold in the satchel.

Virginia, and that if stamp found was the BANK AS PRINTED BY THE sold there it would start not be so hard as one might think to find out who bought it. Mr. Schmitt said the address of the man who bought the stamp and the time that he bought it were certainly preserved in the records of the company, and that, if necessary, these records would be thoroughly examined. The Sun pictures of the stamp and the name as printed by it are fac-similes of the original.

ined. The Bun pletures of the stamp and the name as printed by it are fac-simples of the original.

The fact that Byrne was visiting incubators near Rahway, and that he seemed to be on a trip North from his supposed Virginia home for the purpose of finding ut about incubators generally, made it seem probable that he would be likely to visit some of the incubator manfactories in this city for information. Mr. L. N. Clark of L. N. Clark & Bon. manufacturers of incubators at 34 Dey street, told a Sun reporter yestorday that on Friday afternoon last (the body was found on Saturday morning) at about 4 o'clock a man in levery iway answering the Mescription of Byrne, but who did not give his name, called upon him and wanted to see the practical workings of the incubator. The man said he was from Virginia, and that he was going to put a lot of incubators upon his farm there. He had just been down in New Jersey, he said, at the farm of a man named Bennett, near Cranford, looking at an incubator there. Byrne called at Bennett's on Thursday.) He was very much pleased with it, and had about made up his mind to buy one. Mr. Clark says he taiked with the man an hour and showed him all about the incubator. He is sure the man is the one described as having been near Rahway with, the two women, and he says he would recognize the man again even if he saw him on the street. The man was a very nice, pleasant man, and did not look as if he would commit a murder. He left Mr. Clark, saying that he would call again before he went back to Virginia.

The first thing the Rahway police did yesterday was to go over the ground covered on the

pleasant man, and did not look as if he would commit a murder. He left Mr. Clark, saying that he would call again before he went back to Virginia.

The first thing the Bahway police did yesterday was to go over the ground covered on the previous day by the reporters, who tracked Byrne, in his search for people who hatch chickens artificially, from the time Byrne got off the cars with the girls at Cranford, on Thursday afternoon, to the time he left Cranford with the girls on the down train at 5:45 o'clock on the same afternoon, after having visited Bennett's incubators between Cranford and Railway, and Abary's hennery at Cranford. Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Bennett's mother-in-law, reiterated to the police yesterday her statement made to the reporters that the man who called with the two young women had told her his name was Byrne. The police told the reporters that Byrne had been, as he had represented to Mrs. Emerson, staying in Elizabeth with the two girls. They had seen Byrne, they would have the reporters believe, and they were satisfied that Byrne had not, they represented, returned to his home in Virginia. He was in Elizabeth fand could be found if wanted.

Mrs. Marson, the wife of John Marson, the machinist in the Essex Felling Mills, said yesterday that the picture in The Sun of the one of Byrne's two companions, who leaned weartly on the fonce in front of Marson's house on Thursday afternoon while Byrne inquired the way to Bennott's. R. F. Halliday, the clerk in the cooperative store at the felting works, said he had taken Miss Bretta Marson of Rahway to the Morgue and police station, and that she had dentified the cornse and clothing as that of the stouter and fairer of the two women who had stopped with Byrne in front of their house on Thursday afternoon to inquire his way to Bennott's. R. F. Halliday, the clerk in the cooperative store at the felting works, said he had taken Miss Bretta Marson of Rahway to the Morgue and police station, and that she had dentified the cornse and clothing as that of the stou

the murdered girl had on.

The lock of the bag was made by "C. Walsh."

In the knife with which the murder was committed was found yesterday some grains of oats, as if the owner were a farm hand or was employed in a stable.

In the basket, which held the eggs, there were some onlon peelings and other vegetable deposit. This agrees with the theory that the murdered girl was hired by some of the farmers back of Bahway, and was the object of the love of some farm hand, whose account she was leaving her employer. With the intention of going away on the cars, she may have set out to walk to the railroad station at Rahway and been followed by her disappointed lover, who, meeting with failure again in his efforts to secure her, murdered her in a fit of jenious rage. In support of this is the fact that the murder was done with a penknife, showing that the crime was not long premeditated. The brutal way in which the body was cat and brulsed would seem to indicate intense hate and rage. Upon the veil over the low black straw hat which the murdered girl wore is a drop of egg. Ten feet from where the body lay was found the basket of broken eggs. They marked the furthest spot to which the girl's lootprints could be traced in her efforts to get away from the murdener. Thus where the struggle really began was found the basket of eggs and the girl's parasol, which seems to indicate hat the eggs mish have blayed a part in the struggle. But whoever was carrying the eggs didn't plan to kill the girl. He attacked her suddenly, and, if he were not her lover, possibly for the purpose of assault. It is very reasonable to suppose that the girl was made unconscious before her throat was cut, which was done only because her assailant feit that it would be safe for himself to kill her than to have her come to life.

The savage cuts in the dead girl's throat look very much like the work of a negro, but it would seem possible also that a woman might have done the work. It will be remembered that Byrne, while travelling with the two girls o

THE HASELTINE COLLECTION.

Seventy-four Pictures Sold for \$29,184

Spirited Bidding and Pair Prices. The sale of the second collection of the pictures of Mr. Charles P. Haseltine, a Philadelphia dealer, was begun last evening in Moore's Art Gallery, 290 Fifth avenue. While there were not more than a hundred persons present, most of them were actual bidders and not mere lookers on, and all of the New York city dealers had representatives present. The number of pictures sold was seventy-four, and one picture

pictures sold was seventy-four, and one picture was not sold because Auctioneer Moore obtained but one bid on it. The picture offered and not sold was Egusquizu's "Oblivious of Time." Didding was spirited and good prices were obtained.

The total sum brought at last evening's sale was \$29,184,50. Dealers got most of the pictures. The prices brought for the most important pictures sold are as follows:

portant pictures and are as follows: Narcisse Berchere. "Tomb of the Sultan, Mourad, Vailey of the Caliphs, Cairo". H. B. Kock Kock. "The First Snow". H. B. Kock Kock. "The First Snow". H. B. Kock Kock. "Early Whater in Bayaria". Leon Richer. "A Sunner Day Near Romen". Diaz de la Pena. "Conting Weather." Theodore Romescan. "Supper Time." Charles Emil Jacques. "Supper Time." Frederick then't Kaemmeres. "In the Garden." Jean Raptisie Camille Corot, "Midday at Bartizen." Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, "Midday at Servi Zeni" Constant Troyon, "On the Moors". Alphonse Maria De Neuville. "A Turcoman for

Alphonse Maria De Neuville. "A Turcoman for Service".

Etienne P. Berne Bellecour, "Out on the Picket Line"
Joseph Chelmonski, "Scene at a Russian Pair"
Coessin de la Fosse. "In the Summer by the Sea"
Jaics Bupre, "Morning on the Loire"
Gustave Courbet, "On the Banks of the Marine".
Augusto Corelli, "Sumny Hears at Caprill"
Joseph A Lessel, "R. Val Standard"
Francis A. Piotrowski, "A Horse Fair in Cracow,
Potang.

Francis A. Piotrowski, "A liorse Fair in Cracow, Caland
William T. Richards, "On the Samiy Shore"
Louis Riminit, "Sorrows Porgotten
Jean Georges Vileet, The Shrain
Eingele Renjamin Februl, "Van Dyke in his
Studie
Lugene Renjamin Februl, "Van Dyke in his
Studie
Lugene Renjamin Februl, "The Quarred"
Bogelo de Equaquina Oblivious of Time
Emil Van Marcke, "Cattle in the Fields"

IRELAND'S GREAT FRIEND.

GLADSTONE'S INDIGNANT PROTEST AGAINST THE CRIMES BILL.

He Denies that Crime is Rampant in Ireland, and Says the Bill Makes One's Blood Boll-Mr. Goschen's Reply-Parnell Ap-peals to Americans to Stand by Ireland.

London, March 29. - Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate in the House of Commons this afternoon, on the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill. He was loudly cheered when he arose. He said that in an issue so grave, proposals so extreme as those now put forth by the Government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Mr. Parnell's amendment, because the ground upon which Mr. Balfour based the Government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The Government's bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ills, or even a palliative, was a measure that would aggravate

deep-seated and worse disorders.
"With this Coercion bill," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation has vanished into thin air. The Government intend to exclude the Land bill, which was the main recommendation of the Commission which has just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish trouble. Nothing remains

continuous completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish trouble. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion—bare, bald, and gaunt—alas, too familiar!

"The Riight Hon, Chief Secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposals, on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has increased but he has followed an unusual course in refining from giving the House official information proving his allogations. The statistics of crime in Ireland were against the Government. Take the instances given of threatening letters. In 1885 432 such letters were received. In 1886 but 75 more were received. That hardly furnished ground for asking Parliament to assent to the extreme measure of coercion. Other chasses of crime amounted in 1885 to 512, and in 1886 to 517. (Opposition cheers.) This increase was described as the main reason for the extreme demands of the Government. If Mr. Balfour had further private information let him speak. It was the first time he (Giadstone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. (Cheers.)

Here he referred in detail to the cases adduced by Mr. Balfour of League tyranny over persons. Continuing, he said that boycotting was bad enough, but it was not confined to Nationalists. He knew of a Protestant clergyman who had been deprived of his living because he was a Home Ruler. Continuia allusion had been made to previous Liberal coercion proposale, in 1881, when his dovernment proposed esercion, the ground was the agitation then existing. Wherever he went he was dogged by crime, For the present bill there was no such excuse. A domand was made upon the House to commit the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could perpentate, to relax the conditions upon which alone Parliament should sanction a change in the criminal law in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particular portion of the Queen's subjects. The poposition would insist upon having the burden had been free from

iarge, body of Liberais had adopted their interests and would abide by them to the last. (Cheers.)

If the Liberals acceded to the appeals of the Government the result would be a retrogression. The Irish people would return to a state of things which Liberal efforts had already partly remedied. So long as Ireland continued in her present course of moderation, so long would Liberals be bound to persevere in endeavors to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added many more; when deplorable proposals such as those of the Government would no more be associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing what they could now to serve the Irish cause they were also serving the cause of the wide empire of Great Britain. [IProlonged cheering.]

Mr. Gosehen taunted Mr. Gladstone with his alliance with the National League. He asked him how he would continue to meet the League's constantly increasing demands until an absolute separation should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the League considered the state of Ireland to be intolerable. The Government would be disgraced if it refrained from frustrating the efforts of the enemies of the existing laws and the opponents of whatever remedial measures the Government might propose. He regretted the absence from Mr. Gladstone's speech of any condemnation of Irish crime or the violent language of Irish agitators. The Liberal leader rather suggested a defence of those crimes.

The Government based their case upon the notorious failure of the administration of the laws constituted the safety of individuals, and was the only true guarantee of life and liberty.

Here he read extracts from Judges' charges the difficulties attending the advance for the rest to difficulties attending the advance for the state of life and liberty.

and was the only true guarantee of life and liberty.

Here he read extracts from Judges' charges on the difficulties attending the administration of the laws. Continuing, he asked whether this evidence, though not statistical, should be disregarded. Was it not well known that jurors were in danger of their lives? Were not individual jurors held up to odium by the public press? He deplored Mr. Gladstone's the quoque allusions to beycotting. Such a way of treating crime would be understood by ignorant people as a justification of crime. There were miscries infleted under beycotting that were outrages upon civilization such as no Government should tolerate. Mr. Gladstone had spoken of a breach of trust. The Government also had a trust to which it was their duty to be true, a trust that had been placed in their hands by the country—to restore the authority of the Queen, respect for Judges, and the liberty of all classes of society, [Cheers.]

MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE BILL.

DUBLIN, March 29.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting of the National League at Dublin to-night, said the very stringency of the Baifour measure appeared to him to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what it might be necessary for Irish manhood to do when naked tyranny reigned in Ireland. Under previous Tory Governments despots had been made to feel, when they tried to crush liberty, that they themselves had been crished.

Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, said he would not pretend to be violently apprehensive of the fature. The Irish people had gone through trials before such as those they would have to endure should the proposed Coercion law be adopted. "When Mr. Baifour shall have had experience in the results of coercion," said Mr. O'Brien. "he will find a plank hed a much more tolerable couch than the bed of the Chief Secretary for Ireland." MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE BILL.

PARNELL'S APPEAL TO AMERICANS. Lincoln, Neb., March 23.—This cablegram was received by the Hon, John Fitzgerald to-

was received by the Hon. John Fitzgerald today:

House or Conxess. Losdon, March 28.

The Coercion bill proposed to hight in the House of
Commons is the civity seventh since the act of mion,
cighty-seven years ago. It is also the most stringent,
tyramical, and oncalled for by the state of afairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed
when crime was rapidly decreasing as compared with
previous years. The measure is also domained all open
agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driv
ing discontent beneath the surface.

It places all pulsies speakers, writers, and
conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy
of supendicry magistrates, hodding their office at the
pleasure of the Crown. It condemns was trais speakin
peasant of ract control of the last. It is not propared to the control of the control of the control
pared in the Old Railey in London. The Liberal
party, neaded by diadastone, stantists one man against
this initiatious measure, and will dight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe that even the present House of Commons
will continue to follow the Tory dovernment in their
mad course, and good judges consider the measure will
break and ruin the Cabinet. We must, however, prepare
for the worst; and I condemnly appeal to the American
people for that sympathy and support which they have
never withheld from a Leople struction for ibory.

This reply was sent to Mr. Farnell:

This reply was sent to Mr. Parnell: William T Richards. "On the Sandy Shore" 1881
Lone Galladt. "Sorrows Argotten 1882
Lane Galladt. "Lane Ga

DIPPING INTO HINDOO LORE.

A Brahmin Slightly Bewilders the Omntrorous Nineteenth Century Club. Mohini M. Chatterji, M. A., B. L., a Brah-

min of the highest caste and a descendant of century, bewildered the members of the Nina-

teenth Century Club last night with a

transcendental discourse on Indian Theosophy and its relations to Western civilization. He is a striking - looking man with regular features, dark, al-most black skin, a

most black skin, a silky black beard by no means heavy, and long curly hair flowing below his neck. He wore a queer sort of straight garment, fitting quite close to the figure, and reaching to the knees; trousers of orthodox pattern covered his legs.

He defined theosophy as truth, and said that the great sale of Edwin Arnolds "Light of Asia" showed how Indian ideas were beginning to influence Europe. In defining a contradiction in terms he rather startled his mixed audience by using the illustration. "A barren woman's son." He quoted Tertulian's famous "Certion est quia est impossibile" as a paradox which contains a great truth. Among the other things he said were:

The idea of immortality is a proof of its existence. Any religion of which have knowledge is absolutely true. The civilization of Europe was caused by Christianity. The ego that is the witness of evolution exists.

Mr. Chatterii spoke with but little accent.

Mr. Chatterji spoke with but little accent, and his language was as luminous as his subject perhaps permitted. Fred W. Hinrichs spoke for Christian theology, and then William J. Judge said that there are 13 Theosophical Societies in America, having over 1,000 members, of whom he is one.

TWO PRIESTS SENT TO JAIL

They Refuse to Tell What Tenants Have Done with their Rent Money.

DUBLIN, March 29 .- Father Ryan of the Herbertstown branch of the National League presented himself to-day before Justice Boyd of the Bankruptey Court. He persisted in his refusal to tell the Court what he knew about the doings of the tenants in his parish respect ing the trusteeing of their rents under the plan of campaign, and was condemned to prison. When Father Ryan emerged from the court a

prisoner he was met by a multitude of citizens, They numbered many thousands, and they cheered the priest with enthusiastic and pro-longed applicate, and then followed him in pro-cession to the jail, making his tour a triumphal one. A number of prominent men took part in this procession, and among the more con-spicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Arch-

this procession, and among the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croke.

Father Slattery was also summoned by Judge Boyd to give information like that demanded of Father Ryan. He likewise refused, and was also ordered to prison. Both priests were removed to jail in a cab. The people hooted and jeered the police in attendance on the cab, and for a while refused to permit it to proceed. A disturbance ensued, and the police, who were mounted, rode with drawn swords upon the crowd, and cleared a lane for the cab.

Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, also followed the prisoner to the jail. He with the Lord Mayor and Archbishop Croke rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage. The mot threatened the police along the whole route, and the scene at times was very exciting.

LORD TENNYSON'S POEM.

He Writes Some Verses Celebrating the Queen of England's Jubilee.

LONDON, March 29 .- Lord Tennyson's jubilee ode is published to-day. It is entitled "Carmen Seculare," and is in alternate three and eight line blank verse. Here is a part of it: Fifty times the rose has flowered and faded, Fifty times the golden harvest fallen Since our Queen nasumed the globe, the sceptre

She beloved for a kindliness.
Rare in fable or history,
Queen and Empress of India, «
trowned so long with a disaem
Kever worn by a worthier.
Now with prosperous anguries
Comes at last to the bounteous
Crowning year of her jubilee.

Fifty years of ever broadening commerce. Fifty years of ever brightening science, Fifty years of ever widening empire.

You, the mighty, the fortunate,
You, the lord territorial,
You, the lord manufacturer,
You, the lord manufacturer,
You, the hardy, laborious patient children of Albion,
You, Canadian, Indian, Australasian, African,
All your hearts be in harmony, all your voices in unison,
Singing hail to the glorious
Golden year of her jubilee. Are there thunders moaning in the distance? Are there spectres saving in the darkness? Trust the Lord of Light to guide her people Till the thunders pass, the spectres vanish, and the light is victor, and the darkness Dawns into the judice of the ages.

A Blunder that Cost Many Lives. LONDON, March 29 .- In the case of the collis ion and sinking off the Brazilian coast of the British ship Kapunda, bound from London for Freemantic, Australia. and the British bark Ada Melmore, from Coquimbo for

and the British bark Ada Melmore, from Coquimbo for Queenstown, by which many emigrant passengers of the Kapunda were lost, the Admiralty Court has exculpated from blame the officers and owners of the former and suspended for two vears the certificate of the Ada Mel-more a Captain, but permitting him in the mean time to have a mate's certificate. The court found that the Ada Melmore at the time of the collision carried no side lights and that her port screen was defective. Her mate was censured for putting down his helm. Prince Alexander Sued for Money Loaned ST PETERSBURG March 29 -It has tennanteed

that when Prince Alexander of Battenberg was first de-posed from the Bulgarian throne and escorted out of the country by the successful conspirators, he accepted from them the sum of 4,990 frames with which to pay his way to his home at harmstall. The money was handed to him at Benti in Hessarabia, where the Prince's kidnappers paried with him. A wait to recover the sum has been begun by the rebels who made the loan.

Not Enthusiastic Over Pasteur.

LONDON, March 29.-The Right Hon, Lord LONDONA March 29.—The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, Vice-President of the Committee of Coun-cil on Agriculture, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government inquiry in M. Pateur's method of inoculating cattle for the prevention of an thrax and other discoust was making procress, but that the results so far obtained would not justify the bepart ment of Agriculture in recommonding farmers to inocu-late according to the Pasteur system.

A Story About the Nibilists. Sr. Pergesnueg March 29 -It is said that all the Nihilists arrested for complicity in the recent unsur-cessful plot on the Czar's life, when taken into custody wore small bottles of poison on their bosons, and that secret agents had been deputed to smash these bottles in the event of the assassin retreating from his task at the

Worthless Bayonets. London, March 29.—The Committee on Naval Reform arges the immediate withorawal or the bayonets and cutases at present in usedn the British Navy as un-fit for service.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 29,-After a tedious and desperate contest between the counsel for the State and counsel for the seloon keepers of this city, a deter-mination was reached to day, and temperary injunctions were served to-day on twenty saloons. This is a great victory for the Problidtionists, who say that it assures increased activity in all oranches of bishess.

Wisconstru, Va., March 20.—Official returns from every product in the county slow a majority for the "drys" of 484, a Waterioo defeat of the "wets." A large vote was policie.

Frey Kill Lends Malone.

Frey ran ahead at a galleping pace in the second night's tlay for the pool championship in Maurice Daly's billiard parlor in Brooklyn, the score at the twen

Vogel Brothers' Fashion Catalogue. Showing what to wear this spring, for men and boys, sent free by applying to Broadway and Houston st., and Eighth avenue, corner 42d st. - . 1dr. BREWSTERS, N. Y., March 18, 1887.

II. W. Johns MTg Co., New York City: Six years ago we built our house and painted it two coats, using the "As-bestos" Paints, and it looks better to day than any house in town that has been painted with other paints within the last two or three years. Mrs. I. H. ROBERTS.-Adr.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria a perfect preparation for children's complaints.—...de.

They never fail to cure sick headache. Carter's Little

DEMOCRATS IN A QUANDARY

THEY CAN'T INDUCE ANYBODY TO RUN

Carter Harrison Tried to Dicker with the

Labor Party, and Failing, Said He Would Not Run-The Republicans Likely to Win. CHICAGO, March 29 .- In spite of the efforts of the committee appointed yesterday to secure a Democratic nominee for Mayor, the Convention met to-day without any slate before it Mr. C. W. Brega, who was the latest man men-tioned for Mayor, was seen by the committee last night and he positively refused to accept

the nomination.

Chairman Hoffman, with the aid of several

prominent Democrats, this evening named a committee of fifty Democrats to meet to-morrow evening and nominate a ticket. The list contains the names of many of the most prominent Democratic business men in the city, but element of the party is wholly neglected. Each of the three newspapers having Democratic leanings has its editor called to act on the committee. Few Democrats believe there is any hope of carrying the election next Tuesday. The friends of President Cleveland went out after Harrison's scalp and got it, but in the same raid they slaughtered the Democratic party in Chicago, and left it dead on the field. W. F. King of the Fourth ward threw a firebrand into the Convention by the introduction of a resolution endorsing Cleveland's Adminis-tration. Cries of "Not by a d—d sight!" arose on every side, and the young man could not

tration. Cries of "Not by a d—d sight!" arose on every side, and the young man could not read his resolution for several minutes on account of the confusion. Finally Mr. King managed to get his resolution rend. It deprecated any attempt made within or without the Democratic party to connect President Cleveland with the withdrawal of Carter Harrison as their candidate for Mayor after his (Cleveland's) distinct and positive avowal that he was wholly distinct ested in the matter.

Another scene of confusion ensued. The resolution was referred to a committee of fifty with power to act.

This action leaves one man running on the Democratic ticket for office. C. F. M. Allen, nominated at the former Convention for City Attorney. It is doubtful if the committee of fifty will secure names to fill the other blanks before election day.

Charles Kern, President of the Cook County Democratic Club, said to-night:

"The personal character of Mr. Harrison's administration has caused its downfall. he sacriliced the regard of the better classes of the party and lost the support of the labor faction. The Central Committee, composed mainly of his friends, renominated him after he had once declined, but satisfied that deleat was certain he declined, but satisfied the present administration. All that could be done, then—and I think the action has few if any parallels in political history—was to appeal to the reputable Democratic Cleveland's appointee as Appraiser for this port and Chairman of the Convention, was authorized to name lifty such citizens.

"It is rumored, and I may say that it is generally believed among the leaders of the two factions, that Harrison's true motive for deciling his second nomination was the failure of a plan whereby the Labor party was to withdraw, for a certain consideration, its nominee, and place Mr. Harrison at the head of its ticket. When this plan

and that it was not worth while longer to fight the press."

Mr. Kern subsequently gave it as his opinion that Mr. Hoffman's committee would be unable to find a candidate, and that Roche, the Republican noninee, would be elected, as many Democrats would, in such an event, vote with the Republicans to prevent the socialistic element from getting into power.

Late this afternoon an Associated Press reporter was informed by a well-known politician that the report was current "on the inside" that the consideration for which the Labor party was expected to withdraw its nominee in favor of Harrison was \$10,000 cash.

A CLAM WAR IN STAMFORD. The Shore People Fighting Against the Gob bling Up of Natural Clam Grounds. STAMFORD, March 29 .- At the winter ses-

sion of the Connecticut Legislature of 1885 millionaire Crawford of Stamford, desiring to appropriate to himself valuable oyster and clamming grounds adjoining his property, secured the services of an interior district Senator to present a "Senate Dock Grant bill," which would give him control of ten acres of the best oyster and clamming ground in the Sound. The Postmaster appointed recently by President Cleveland, J. Harry Swarthout, who was then a Representative from Stamford, discovered the bill, and through his influence it was tabled. The next year the same bill cam up again, and passed unseen and unherald ip again, and passed unseen and unneran-d. It was only after the session ended that the people of Stamford found it out, and then a how! went up from the shore people. Crawford threatened to prosecute them if they attempted to dig clams on his grant, and this increased the popular indignation. At length the feeling waxed so warm that at a special town meeting it was unnnimously yoled to anincreased the popular indignation. At length the feeling waxed so warm that at a special town meeting it was unanimously voted to authorize and direct the Selectmen "to fight to a finish" the millionaire at the expense of the town. Mr. Fessenden prevented any action being taken by procuring a temporary injunction restraining the Selectmen from using town funds for such a purpose, and Judge Fean of the Superior Court continued the injunction until the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature should pass upon the constitutionality of the bill. In the mean time, through Fessenden's influence, the question had been referred to the Committee on Incorporations, before which, on Friday last, he argued at length as Cawford's counsel, while Col. Jossey In of Hartford and J. H. Olmstead of Stamford argued for the people. The committee reserved its decision until next week.

Senator R. Jay Walsh, who represents the district and is also the President protem, of the Senate, had promised his constituents that he would "look after the matter" in their interest, but thus far he finds himself a little behind this willy Fessenden. Still, the handicap may be lessened after the argaments of the Senator are heard in the Senate chamber.

HIRED TO BURN BUILDINGS.

Citizens of a Pennsylvania Village Accused of Causing Fires for Revenge.

COCHRANTON, Pa., March 29.-In 1883 the emperance people of this place made an active fight against the granting of licenses in the villare, and owing to their efforts a number of drinking places were not Heensed. Soon afterward a building belonging to one of the leading temperance workers was burned down, and the incendiary origin of the fire was plain. A

the incendiary origin of the fire was plain. A week or so later a building belonging to another temperance man was burned under the same circumstances. Six disastrons fires followed closely on one another, and the losers were all citizens who had been prominent in opposing the granting of licenses. The belief was common that certain incensed liquer dealers were responsible for the fires, but no evidence could be obtained against them.

In the fall of 184 a young man named Clayton Moyer was sent to the Western payifentary on conviction of deady assumt on a policeman in Cochramon. His triends recently made application for a pardon, and he made a sworn confession that he had been employed by unlicensed liquor dealers to first the buildings that were burned in the village in 1833 in revenge for the action of the temperance workers in defeating their license. Moyer mentions the names of the narties, and one, a hotel keeper named James Martin, has fled from the place. A pardon has been recommended for Moyer, when he will become a competent witness, and proceedings will be begun against the accused parties, among whom are some of the leading men in Cochranton.

New Styles Spring Overcoats, In immense variety from \$2 to \$25, at Vogel Brothers', Broadway and Houston st., and 8th avenue, cor. 424 at

Bottling Beer at the Empire Brewery. Readleston & Woorz's celebrated imperial Lager Beer shottled at their browery. 201 West 10th St., New York, the assuring absolute purity. Orders by mail.—Adv.

Nothing Like It. There is no other such compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as The Wexser Str. \$1 a year.

P. P. P. P. P. P.

Pyle' Pearline Possesses Peculiar Purifying Power .- Adv. If you prefer a pure soap, use Charles S, Higgins's EARLY CROPS BLIGHTED.

Late March Frost In the South Injure

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29 .- A disas trous cold wave reached here to-day, which it is feared will result in the almost total de-struction of the strawberry and vegetable crops. In many places ice was formed almost an eighth of an inch thick. A freeze-up about twelve days ago gave the strawberry crop which promised a yield of over one million quarts, a set back from which it will hardly recover. The weather since has been cold with raw winds which have chilled the fruit. It is feared that this freeze will result in the almost total loss of the vegetable and straw berry crop. The cabbage crop was killed by the drought which followed the carthquake last August, and which prevented the setting

out of new plants. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29,-A cold wave struck this station last night. The mercury in twelve hours fell from 78° to 30°, and there was plenty of ice this morning. The frosts of ten days ago did much damage to the fruit and vegetables, but this freeze is more severe and

plenty of ice this morning. The frosts of ten days ago did much damage to the fruit and vegetables, but this freeze is more severe and is a terrible blow to the truck farmers throughout this entire section. The fruit crop, which promised to be the heaviest in many years, has been about destroyed.

Nofrolk, Va., March 29.—Reports from the surrounding country indicate serious damage to vegetables from the snow and ice of bast night and this morning. Peas, strawberries, and cabbages are seriously injured.

Danville, Va., March 29.—The weather is very cold here, and there was a freeze last night. It is feared that much fruit was killed. The weather is cold again to-night, and a hard freeze is expected.

Linchule, Va., March 29.—The weather is very cold. Last night ice formed in expessed places. A snow storm prevailed this morning. Early fruit and vegetables are badly damaged.

Wischester, Va., March 29.—The blizzard to-day was the coldest expectenced here in years at so late a date in March. The thermometer marked 18° at sunrise, and it has been very cold all day. It is freezing hard to-night, Fruit is not far enough advanced to be injured.

Baltimone, March 29.—A heavy northwest gale has prevailed all day on Chesapeake Bay, and few vessels have arrived or departed. No damage has been reported, but there is some concern in regard to the oxiser fleet. A large fleet is reported wind bound in the mouth of James River.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—A despatch from Ackworth states that a terrible halistorm, accompanied with wind, struck that place at 8 o'cleck last night. Two dwellings were demolished, and the occupants had a narrow escape from death.

Canadanta, March 29.—The Dakota blizzard struck the Mohawk valley to-day. Railway travel was interrupted, and the back district mails were greatly delayed.

Quebec, March 29.—The snow blockade on the Inter-Colonial Railway is unprecedented. One train has been 100 hours in covering two miles, and the snowdrifts where it now stands completely cover the telegraph poles. The ourgo

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR SEPARATE. A Matter Which is Causing Considerable Speculation in Brooklyn. David E. Taylor, a shipmaster, five years

ago married Miss Smith, the pretty seventeenyear-old daughter of Dr. Smith, a dentist of Sixth avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor was some ten years older than his bride. One morning early last week Mrs. Taylor left the neatly furnished flat 329 Union street, where she had been living with her husband for a year. and went to her father's house in Sixth avenue, which is her present home. Her beautiful dark-eyed, four-year-old daughter. with whom all the neighbors appear to have been charmed, accompanied her. Since Mrs. Taylor's departure all her effects and those of her daughter have been sent to her father's house, and yesterday Mr. Taylor had all the furniture removed and gave up possession of the flat. He is said to be living for the present in a New York hotel. The sudden separation has proved a great surprise to their friends, who had never heard a whisper of a disagreement. The neighbors all say that Mr. Taylor appeared to be greatly devoted to his wife and child, and that there did not seem to be a more happy little household in Brooklyn.

There is much gossip as to the cause of the separation. Husband and wife admit that it has taken place, but they refuse to discuss it. Mrs. Taylor contenting herself with merely saying that her husband was unreasonably jenious,

Mr. Taylor and his wife have been members of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church since the time of their marriage. A report that some aetion was to be taken in the matter by the church is denied. furniture removed and gave up possession of

Is It a Stradivarios?

Dover, N. J., March 29 .- A little more than a year ago Mr. A. C. Osburg, a music dealer of this place, came across an old violin, the tong of which was so sweet that he presented it to his granddaughter, who however, refused the gift because of he uncouth ap-pearance of the instrument. Mr. Osburg died, and his successor in the business traded the old violin to Mr. L. D. Schwarz for one which the latter had bought for Ed.

In cleaning the dust and resin from the instrument the other day Mr. Schwarz's son found a label inside with this inscription:

Reside these words was a small trade mark or seal. The letters are printed in old fashioned floman type, precisely like the floman type to be found in mooks of that date, and the two last figures are written in, the label having been printed "Anno 17—" leaving room for the current year to be written in. It is believed here that die instrument is one of the famous make of straditarins, who died in Cremon in 1728, specimens of whose handicraft have commanded thousands of dollars.

Will Gov. Hill Appoint Mr. Chamberinin ALBANY, March 29,-It is believed that Gov. Hill will nominate for the vacancy in the Beard of Civil Service Commissioners to be made by resignation of Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Eugene Tyler Chamberla Augustus Scheommaker, Jr., Eugens Tyler Chamberlain of Albany. Mr. Chamberlain, who is one of the editors of the Albany Ervaing Journal, is about 32 years old, a graduate of Harvard College, and an Independent Republican in polities. He was one of the "young scratchers" of the Gubernatorial campaign of 4859 when Cornell was secreted, voted for Gevenand against Flogrand for Gleveland against Blatte. Mr. Chamberlain wrose the authorized by of the President in 1884. Civil service reform has been one of his studies for years and by word and pen be rendered substantial add to the passage of the original bill establishing it in this State.

Oblianry, Mother Sympporaso of the Sisters of Loretto was buried in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday. She had been for several years Mother Superior of the Roman 'athoric convent here, and was greatly beloved by the whole community. She was born at Loretto, Ky., forty five years ago, of parents manued Warren, and dedicated her life to the sisterhood at the age of 15. [Rebop O Sul-livan paid a high tribute to her life and virtues. Judge E. H. Durell, late of New Orleans, died at Scho-harie yesterday of paralysis of the heart.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Twelve year old Julius Athericksy was locked up in the Tembs yesterday for stealing two boxes of stereotype plates belonging to the National Press Company Capt. Webb's police raided a policy game as 155 Park row on Monday mght. Richard II. Danis, the alleged proprieter, was held for trial yesterday at the Tombs. Judge Aberton Arnold Hearth, Judge Abeu has granted an absolute divorce to Louisa Renrich from Arnold Hearth, Judge Abeu has granted an absolute divorce to Annie Martin from Joseph Martin. A shall avenue surface car cut off yesterday the right be of frama Nettenia aved 14. He was taken to the factor of the control of the state of the control was arrested William G. Shaller, son in law of tien. Shaler, who has

a salary of \$1.600.

Otto Schuler aged 20, bookkeeper for Plummer & Galedealers in leather and hides at 42 sprace street, was held
at Jefferson Market yesterday for forgeries amounting
to \$2.000. He admitted his guilt.

The trial of John Lamb for the murder of seventeenyear-old James Conlon, on Thirty fourth street near
Tenth avenue, in October last, was begun yesterday he
fore Jodge Gildersloade in the General Sessions Court.
Self defence is his plea.

The Aldermon vesterday adouted Aldermon Conlo

fore Judge Gidersieste in the General Sessions Court. Self-defence is in placeting the Legislature to adopt an amendment to the buil authorizing the condemnation of land for armory sites so as to exampt the public parks from condemnation for such the exampt the public parks from condemnation for such the exampt the public parks from condemnation for such the exampt the public parks from condemnation for such the exampt the public parks from condemnation for such the school was attached to the following the first the placet was attached to one of the chinness. The said was too much for the mast, and it palied the chinnesy over on the two women alugues Juval's right beg was broken by the bricks which fell upon it, and Margaret larves bend was cut. Esca after smoking, Sozodont turkes bend was cut.

PRIEST OF A NEW CRUSADE.

DR. M'GLYNN PREACHES FREE L'AND TO AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLY.

Greeted with a Whirlwind of Enthusian Promulgates Anew his Land Doctrines, and has No Idea of Going to Rome-A Number of Priests There to Hear Him-Ex-Sheriff O'Brien Conspicuous in a Box-A Scene Hare in the Academy of Music.

Not since the half-frenzied ovation tendered Henry George in Cooper Union immediately after the municipal election has there been seen in New York so enthusiastic an audience as that which greeted the Rev. Dr. Edward Mc-Glynn in the Academy of Music last evening. It was nominally to hear what he had to say about "The Cross of a New Crusade" which made the people come, though it was evident from the moment the



audience took form and began to show its temper that the personal popularity of Dr. Me-Glynn had no little to do in bringing them together. It was, in fact, a McGlynn demonstration of the most ardent character. From the moment of his first appearance upon the stage to his last words at the end of an address nearly three hours in length, the audience was constantly breaking out in deafen-ing cheers and cries of approval, accompanied by such a wild fluttering of waving handkerchiefs and hats as the Academy has rarely

As early as 7 o'clock in the evening a dense growd was packed before the Irving place entrance. Many had been there nearly an hour before that, waiting patiently in the strong cold wind which swept through the streets, Nearly every seat in the house had been sold long before dark. Those in the boxes brought \$1.50 each. The orchestra chairs were sold at \$1, the dress circle and the galleries at seventy-five cents, with the exception of the paradise gallery, where seats could be had for a quarter. Standing room could be had for fifty cents, and every inch of standing room was occupied. Many priests of the Catholic Church were present. In the Joxes were Mr. Henry George, the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, defender of the marriage tie in this archdiocese; the Rev. Father Reardon, the Rev. Father Slattery of the Cathedral, the Rev. Father James Barry, and the Rev. Sylvester Malone of Wil-liamsburgh.

On the stage were the Rev. C. P. McCarthy, who is not a Catholic, James E. Clarke of the Irish World, John Feeny, Patrick Ford, A. J. Steers, Dr. Coughlin, John Dooty, Austin Ford, Prof. De Leon of Columbia College, Patrick Egan, and a number of others prominent in the labor movement and in or out of sympathy with Dr. McGlynn in his troubles with the Church authorities incldental to that movement. Among the new sympathizers was ex-Sheriff James O'Brien in a box. It is reported that he has decided to east in his political fortunes with the United

Labor party.
At 8:30 Dr. McGlynn appeared on the stage, and then the pent-up enthusiasm of the audience let itself loose. For five full minutes, without stopping one instant for breath, it cheered and cheered again, men and women rising to their feet and waving their thats and handkerchiefs and canes in a state of apparently uncontrollable excitement. Dr. McGlynn, dressed in black and wearing

their hats and handkerchiefs and canes in a state of apparently uncontrollable excitement. Dr. McGlynn, dressed in black and wearing a closely buttoned frock conf. stood through it all, his line sensitive face radiant with the happiness it gave him.

In the mist of the wildest of it all three little girls dressed in white and wearing a great bouquets of roses came forward with an enormous basket of flowers, the perfume of which penetrated the whole of the orchestra, and placed it at Dr. McGlynn's feet. Dr. McGlynn's eyes were moist and his face flushed with pleasure as he turned to them and laid his hand gently first on the flowers came from parishioners of St. Stephen's, from the pastorate of which church Dr. McGlynn has been removed. On a card which went with the flowers was written "To Our Beloved Pastor."

When the cheering had at last died away from the sheer exhaustion of the cheerers, John McMackin, the Chairman of the meeting, rose, and soon had it all going again by his brief speech introducing Dr. McGlynn, was enough. The handkerchiefs and the lants and the hand-chapping and the cheers all broke out afresh with as much vigor as though they had never begun. All this was repeated over and over again as Dr. McGlynn came forward at last to speak. The audience was as if charged with electricity. It was with difficulty that it could be prevented from breaking out at the end of every sentence, and when there was a legitimate chance to applaud, it simply went mad. During Dr. McGlynn's address the flex. Thomas Curran, late assistant at St. Stephen's, came upon the stage, and he as similar basket at Father Curran's feet. Dr. McGlynn said;

DR. M'GLYNN'S ADDRESS.

Laddes AND GENTLEMEN: I stand to-night

DR. M'GLYNN'S ADDRESS.

similar basket at Father Curran's feet. Dr. McGiynn said:

DR. M'GLYNN'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I stand to-night upon a not very familiar platform. It is true that I may have appeared once and again on this or similar platforms to plead what may not mappropriately be called a political cause. I have spoken occasionally to promote great public interests—of charity, of virtue, of temperance, and of law. Yet scarcely one among you needs to be told to-night that I have been exceedingly more familiar with another place, and with another platform, and for many long years—it was twenty-seven years ast Friday ian outburst of applause—I had been ministering before Christian allars and preaching from Christian pulpits. And if I am not permitted to-day to preach the truths that I preached only because I knew them to be truths in voice, "Good! good!" and applause), and to minister before altars before which I reverently bowed only because. I believed them to be the altars of God Itremendous applauses, and to administer the holy sacraments, of the sanctity and beauty of which I prenched, and the frequent receiving of which I inculented, only because I believed them to be Christ's appointed, perfectly fit medicine to man. I shall not so stulify mysel' as to permit any one to say that because of this suspension from the faculty of preaching in Christian pulpits and ministering before Christian altars I have changed one with or top to finy belief of those truths in storm of applause, or lost any of the reverence that I cherished in my beart of hearts from my youth for the beauty of the laws of God and the place where His glory dwelleth. Renewed cheers.]

And if I shall not be permitted to preach those truths from those familiar pulpits, I shall preach them as best I may wherever I may be permitted in my beart of hearts from my youth for the beauty of the laws of God and the place where His glory dwelleth. Renewed cheers.]

And if I shall not be permitted to preach those truths from those familiar pulpits, I shall not

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CHURCH. And while I do not admit that it is the promise of the Christian Church to minutely control—because of her custody of grent general religious traths, and because she is the depository of priceless graces to men—to control minutely the political interests of nations or to deline to them the minute, the compil-